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S/25032
30 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 30 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Belgian Government and in accordance with Security Council resolution 794 (1992), paragraph 18, I have the honour to inform you that Belgium, in the context of the humanitarian operation under way in Somalia, has deployed an airborne battalion of infantry, comprising 587 men.

The battalion was initially deployed in Mogadishu on 13 December 1992 and moved towards Kismayu on 20 December 1992. The battalion's troops, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 794 (1992), are seeking to establish a secure environment in the region for humanitarian relief operations. In this connection their objective is to allow the effective use of lines of communication and to safeguard port installations in Kismayu. The troops are also assisting in the disarmament, as appropriate, of factions and armed bands.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

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Security Council

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S/25033
30 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to the notes of protest concerning the violations of Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft and the dropping of heat flares by these aircraft on some areas in Ninawa governorate, the most recent being our note contained in document S/24990, I have the honour to inform you that, at 1645 and 1650 hours on 10 December 1992, these aircraft dropped heat flares on the Saddam dam and Tall al-Tin areas in Ninawa governorate successively.

The continuation of the dropping of heat flares by United States aircraft adds a new proof of the United States Government's persistence in injuring Iraq and its people and encroaching on its sovereignty and security and constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and international covenants on the part of the United States Government.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq once again stresses that the United States Government bears full responsibility for the performance of internationally prohibited acts and, at the same time, asks the Security Council to condemn these acts and to call upon the United States Government to desist from committing them and to make compensation for the material damage that Iraq and its people have sustained as a result thereof.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/25034
30 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 30 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement by the President of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, His Excellency Mr. E. Rakhmonov, which was broadcast on Tajik radio and television on 24 December 1992.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the United Nations Security Council.

(Signed) Lakim K. KAYUMOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Tajikistan to the
United Nations

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Annex

STATEMENT

by the President of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, E. Rakhmonov

The year 1992 will go down in the history of the Tajik people as an extremely tragic period. For while our neighbours, who were linked with us in the past by a common fate, were making progress along the course of independent politico-economic development, we, through the fault of certain parties and socio-political associations, were being drawn into the abyss of war. Those who wanted to seize power by force, by non-democratic means, became responsible as a result of their illegal actions, for the merciless killing of members of their own people - our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters and children. Our beloved homeland was turned into a shooting-range, our house was threatened with destruction, and instead of festivities we are holding funerals. The Tajiks have become refugees in their own land. Tajiks have begun to fear Tajiks.

All this happened because lawlessness erupted in Tajikistan; everywhere the fundamental human right - the right to life - was being violated, especially in the capital, Dushanbe; and an atmosphere of terror, intimidation, lies and provocation set in. People lived in a state of fear for their lives, the lives of their children, their homes and the future. In reality, this was no life. However no one, not even those who are now concerned about the protection of individual rights in Tajikistan, spoke out at that time in defence of the population of the Republic, and instead the persecution of people on the basis of their nationality, religion and regional origin intensified. Ill-considered statements by certain leaders of political parties on taking Russian-speaking citizens hostage led to their mass exit. As to the Tajik people themselves, they left their homes in the land of their ancestors where they had lived for years, and as a result the division of the Tajik people on the basis of "regional origin" became inevitable. Every eighth citizen of Tajikistan became a refugee in his own land.

The reason for this misfortune is the political confrontation resulting from claims to power which led to a paralysis of the constitutional structures, including the law-protection bodies. As a result, violation of the law became a vital credo for certain persons competing for public office. The result of the unfolding process was the so-called "government of national reconciliation" established by force. Since it was not recognized by most districts and regions of the Republic and by over 80 per cent of the population of Tajikistan, the situation in the country could not be normalized, and the "Government of National Reconciliation" announced its resignation. Finally, in November 1992, the XVI session of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan was held, at which, along with other problems, the deputies considered the question of the resignation of the Government. A new membership of the Presidium of the Supreme Council was elected, and a Council

of Ministers of the Republic was formed; they are now making great efforts to bring about a rapid stabilization of the turbulent situation in Tajikistan.

In carrying out this very complex and critical task, the leadership of the Republic is making use of all the possibilities and taking all the necessary steps. A general amnesty law has been adopted, under which all persons who committed crimes and illegal actions in the period from 27 May to 25 November 1992 have been exonerated from criminal, disciplinary and administrative liability. A law on refugees has been adopted which offers possible benefits to refugees. At the same time, the Presidium of the Supreme Council and the Government of the Republic have adopted a number of decisions concerning the surrender of weapons by armed groups and the improvement of the economic situation. We are firmly resolved to ensure that they are implemented unconditionally.

At the same time, certain groups of illegal armed formations, having rejected the proposals put forward by the leadership of the Republic for a peaceful settlement, are continuing a fratricidal war in a number of regions. Because considerable resources of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Committee have been mobilized to halt the war, the Government's ability to establish legality throughout the country, and in particular in the city of Dushanbe, is limited. Taking advantage of this, some groups are committing crimes, killing innocent persons and plundering the property of the population.

I state with full authority that such criminal groups are enemies of the people and of the legitimate Government of Tajikistan. The Government of the Republic and its competent bodies are taking and will take strict measures to control them. Punishment for each person who commits a crime will be determined by the court, and no person or group of people has the right to administer mob law, since violence engenders more violence.

In this connection, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Security Committee and other competent bodies of the Republic have been given the necessary instructions to pursue criminals, thoroughly investigate all incidents and assess them on the basis of the law. The self-disbanded courts and prosecutors' offices will be re-established and we hope that they will soon start work and will strengthen the foundations of legality.

The goal of the criminal groups, which, posing as government forces, are murdering people on the basis of the region, nation or faith they belong to, is to undermine the authority of the legitimate Government.

I should stress that the Republic of Tajikistan, recognizing the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter and other international agreements, will build its internal and external policy on the basis of these instruments and will not allow human rights to be violated because of national, religious, racial or religious affiliation.

The doors of Tajikistan are open to all countries and international organizations. Thus, for a long time now representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of "Médecins sans frontières" have been working in the Republic. In addition, I have sent a message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting him to dispatch a permanent group of expert observers to Tajikistan to make an objective analysis of the situation in our country.

I have stated several times and repeat once again that I am in favour of building a democratic, legal and secular State; and this principle of our development corresponds to universal values. The Government will consistently promote the establishment of democratic norms in the political life of society. However, the Government will not allow any persons or groups, under the banner of democracy, to jeopardize democracy, undermine the Constitution and operative laws of the Republic, spread public discord and draw the people into a fratricidal war.

The majority of the population of Tajikistan is Muslim. In the Republic there are also many adherents of other religions and faiths. The Government not only respects the religious feelings of nationals who are followers of Islam, but also allows freedom of worship for adherents of other faiths. However, this does not mean that religious leaders should interfere in matters of State, divide people into Muslims and "non-believers" and spread discord among the people. Faith is a personal matter for each individual, and I call on all religious leaders of the Republic to carry out their religious rites within a framework of legality and to contribute to the moral improvement of the people and the normalization of the situation in society.

I believe that the people of Tajikistan will demonstrate prudence, stop the fratricidal war, engage in constructive work and soon bring our beloved nation out of its politico-economic and socio-cultural crisis and ensure its well-being and prosperity. These are the hopes and aspirations of all the inhabitants of Tajikistan, and the Government will take all possible measures to ensure that they become a reality.

This statement was broadcast on Tajik radio and television on 24 December 1992

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30 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note dated 26 October 1992, has the honour to state that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has determined that, under its jurisdiction, there are no petroleum or petroleum products or funds of the Government of Iraq, or of its State bodies, corporations or agencies, that represent the proceeds of sale of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products subject to the provisions of Security Council resolution 778 (1992).

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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S/25036
30 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3154th meeting, held on 30 December 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping":

"In pursuance of the President's statement of 29 October 1992 (S/24728) in connection with the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace' (S/24111), according to which 'the Security Council intends to study those paragraphs which are addressed to it, including paragraph 41 concerning the special economic problems which may concern other States when sanctions are imposed on a State', the Security Council examined the question of special economic problems of States as a result of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter.

"The Security Council shares the observation made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 41 of his report that when such sanctions are imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter, it is important that States confronted with special economic problems have the right to consult the Security Council regarding such problems, as provided in Article 50. The Council agrees that appropriate consideration should be given to their situation.

"The Security Council notes the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Council devise a set of measures, involving the financial institutions and other components of the United Nations system, that can be put in place to insulate States from such difficulties.

"The Security Council, while noting that this matter is being considered in other fora of the United Nations, expresses its determination to consider this matter further and invites the Secretary-General to consult the heads of the international financial institutions, other components of the United Nations system and Member States of the United Nations, and to report to the Security Council as early as possible.

"The Security Council intends to continue its work on the Secretary-General's report as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992 (S/24728)."

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S/25037
31 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTED FOR THE PERIOD 1993-1994

At its 48th meeting, on 27 October 1992, the General Assembly elected Brazil, Djibouti, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years, beginning on 1 January 1993.

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that, with regard to the representation of the members of the Security Council elected for the period 1993-1994, he has received the communications referred to hereunder.

Brazil. Credentials from the Minister of External Relations of Brazil signed on 10 December 1992 stating that Mr. Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg has been appointed representative of Brazil on the Security Council, Mr. Luiz Augusto de Araujo Castro deputy representative and Mr. Edmundo Sussumu Fujita and Mr. Afonso José Sena Cardoso alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Djibouti. Credentials signed on 10 November 1992 by the President and Head of Government of Djibouti stating that Mr. Roble Olhaye has been appointed representative of Djibouti on the Security Council, Mr. Dysane Abdallah Dorani deputy representative and Mr. Abdourahman Ahmed Ibrahim and Mr. Badri Ali Bogoreh alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

New Zealand. Credentials signed on 10 December 1992 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand stating that Mr. Terence O'Brien has been appointed representative of New Zealand on the Security Council, Mr. John McKinnon and Mr. Gerard van Bohemen deputy representatives and

Mr. James Kember, Mr. John Adank, Ms. Heather Dowsett and Mr. Patrick Rata alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Pakistan. The Secretary-General has received a communication dated 27 December 1992 from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan stating that Mr. Jamsheed K. A. Marker has been appointed representative of Pakistan on the Security Council, Mr. Sher Afgan Khan and Mr. Kamran Niaz deputy representatives and Mr. Athar Mahmood alternative representative.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

Spain. Credentials signed on 16 December 1992 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain stating that Mr. Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo has been appointed representative of Spain on the Security Council, Mr. Antonio Pedauyé deputy representative, and Mr. Javier Garrigues, Mr. Juan Ramón Martínez-Salazar, Mr. Juan José Urtasun, Mr. Alfonso Dastis and Mr. Pedro Serrano de Haro alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.